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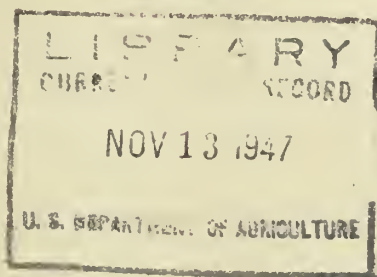
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Foreign Crops and MARKETS



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FOR RELEASE

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L A T E N E W S

The Pakistan Government announced about October 30 the unrestricted export of cotton until August 31, 1948. Unrestricted exports were previously announced for a 3-month period ending November 30, 1947.

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The Government of India's final (unrevised) 1946-47 cotton estimate on November 1 placed the crop (including that of Pakistan) at 2,972,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) from 14,860,000 acres, compared with 2,877,000 bales from 14,478,000 acres for 1945-46. Production estimates by other sources in India for these two years are higher than the above figures by about 300,000 and 600,000 bales, respectively.

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The first date ship bound for the United States left Basra September 30, carrying 90,900 cases. Of this amount, 77,900 cases were Select dates, and the remaining 13,000 cases were GAQ (good average quality). This is the first year that GAQ dates have been sent to the United States. Except for the fact that the dates are of poor quality, due to unfavorable weather, the cutting, packing and shipping of the 1947 Basra date crop is progressing very satisfactorily. The dates are arriving at the packing stations in a steady stream, permitting constant work, and the total number of dates packed in cases will approach 65,000 tons, or over 2,000,000 cases, exceeding last year's pack. The United States quota remains at 400,000 cases, and Canada will receive 210,000 cases. Andrew Weir and Company, the concessionaire, expects to have to purchase over 10,000 tons of dates not suitable for cases. Growers are experiencing a profitable year, while the packers and exporters consider it mediocre to poor.

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The third official estimate of China's 1947 rice production places the crop at 2,354 million bushels, compared with 2,321 million bushels in the preceding year. The revised first acreage estimate is 46,639,000 acres compared with the harvested area of 45,927,000 acres in 1946.

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WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION SHOWS SLIGHT GAIN

World cottonseed production for 1947-48 is forecast at 12.3 million short tons compared with 10.3 million last season and 10.1 million in 1945 when the outturn was the smallest in more than two decades. The larger output is the result of an expansion in world acreage planted to cotton and to more favorable growing conditions in Brazil, Argentina, and Peru than existed during 1946-47. North American production is almost a third larger than a year ago. There is only a slight increase in total Asia. China's gain of 12 percent over 1946 is offset, to some extent, by a decrease in India.

Mexico's cottonseed output of 223,000 tons is only one percent larger than in 1946 despite a 17 percent increase in cotton acreage. The average yield per acre of seed is considerably less than the quantity realized last year.

The United States 1947 cottonseed production is estimated at 4.7 million tons, 33 percent greater than a year ago and the largest since 1944. The increase is attributed to both expansion in acreage and favorable weather. This country, as usual, is accounting for about 95 percent of the total North American production.

Only small quantities of cottonseed are produced in Europe. This year's outturn is about equal to the 65,000 tons estimated for 1946 and only 5,000 tons less than the 1935-39 average.

The Soviet Union's 1947 crop, estimated at 1.4 million tons, is the largest since prewar (1935-39) when the average was 1.6 million. Production may continue upward since efforts are being made to increase cotton output by raising yields rather than by expanding acreage.

India, the world's second largest cottonseed producer, is expected to realize a much below average crop. While the preliminary estimate of 1.8 million tons is only 3 percent less than in 1946, it is 38 percent below the 1935-39 average. India's cotton crop has been adversely affected by drought.

Cottonseed production in China has increased steadily since the war ended but has not reached the prewar average of 1.6 million tons. The 1947 estimate is more than 1.2 million tons compared with 1.1 million last year and 1.0 million in 1945.

After three years of short crops in Argentina, indications point to an increase in 1947-48 cottonseed production. The preliminary estimate is 204,000 tons. Cotton acreage is somewhat larger, and the weather favors higher yields than in 1946-47. There have been no exports of cottonseed from Argentina for several years; only 10,000 tons of oil were exported in 1946 and 4,500 during the first eight months of this year.

Should Brazil realize the 960,000 tons of cottonseed forecast for 1947-48, that country will have the largest output in several years. This

(Continued on Page 317; Table follows;)

COTTONSEED: Production in specified areas, average 1935-39, annual 1941-47

Continent and country	Year beginning August 1									
	Average : 1935-39	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946 a/	1947 a/		
	1,000 : short tons	1,000 : short tons	1,000 : short tons	1,000 : short tons	1,000 : short tons	1,000 : short tons	1,000 : short tons	1,000 : short tons		
North America:										
El Salvador.....	2 :	2 :	7 :	9 :	8 :	5 :	9 :	8 :		
Mexico.....	160 :	179 :	219 :	246 :	226 :	207 :	221 :	223 :		
United States.....	5,554 :	4,553 :	5,202 :	4,688 :	4,902 :	3,664 :	3,513 :	4,669 :		
Haiti.....	12 :	6 :	7 :	7 :	6 :	6 :	4 :	7 :		
Estimated total b/.....	5,735 :	4,750 :	5,440 :	4,955 :	5,150 :	3,890 :	3,755 :	4,915 :		
Europe:										
Bulgaria c/.....	19 :	9 :	6 :	4 :	6 :	5 :	12 :	11 :		
Greece.....	33 :	22 :	5 :	6 :	17 :	14 :	26 :	22 :		
Italy.....	11 :	26 :	11 :	6 :	5 :	5 :	6 :	8 :		
Rumania c/.....	1 :	5 :	4 :	7 :	14 :	12 :	7 :	- :		
Spain.....	5 :	6 :	10 :	10 :	13 :	3 :	11 :	10 :		
Estimated total b/.....	70 :	75 :	40 :	35 :	60 :	40 :	65 :	65 :		
U.S.S.R.....	1,640 :	- :	- :	- :	- :	815 :	1,055 :	1,410 :		
Asia:										
Iran.....	91 :	68 :	39 :	41 :	43 :	49 :	34 :	43 :		
Syria.....	16 :	12 :	7 :	9 :	7 :	11 :	12 :	7 :		
Turkey.....	140 :	150 :	184 :	125 :	138 :	153 :	138 :	138 :		
Afghanistan.....	27 :	18 :	9 :	11 :	- :	11 :	- :	- :		
Burma.....	54 :	36 :	39 :	50 :	47 :	18 :	10 :	17 :		
China (including Manchuria):	1,593 :	1,343 :	1,228 :	837 :	893 :	1,016 :	1,078 :	1,204 :		
India d/.....	2,998 :	3,245 :	2,316 :	2,672 :	2,117 :	1,970 :	1,914 :	1,848 :		
Korea.....	91 :	93 :	98 :	104 :	116 :	83 :	46 :	46 :		
Netherland Indies.....	5 :	5 :	5 :	4 :	6 :	5 :	1 :	- :		
Estimated total b/.....	5,035 :	4,995 :	3,945 :	3,870 :	3,400 :	3,335 :	3,260 :	3,330 :		

FOREIGN RAISIN PACK SLIGHTLY BELOW FORECAST 1/

The 1947 preliminary estimate of raisin production in the eight-leading commercial countries outside the United States is 165,100 short tons compared with 204,200 tons (revised) in 1946 and 195,000 tons in 1945. The commercial pack in these countries is about 22 percent less than the 5-year (1941-45) average of 211,700 tons and 25 percent less than the 10 year (1936-45) average of 219,100 tons. The estimate is the smallest since 1931 when only 155,300 tons were produced.

The official estimate on this year's raisin pack in California is not yet available, but trade sources indicate a possible pack of 325,000 tons natural condition which if it materializes would give a world total of 490,100 tons compared with the 5-year (1941-45) average of 494,600 tons and the 10-year (1936-45) average of 474,100 tons. The world supply of raisins therefore is near average although the United States production will represent about 66 percent of the world total as compared with the 10-year average of 54 percent.

The greatest declines in output from the previous year were reported for Turkey, Iran and Australia. The greatest increases over last season are in the United States, Spain, Greece, and Argentina. Growing conditions in most foreign countries were rather spotty as reported August 18. Harvesting conditions generally were satisfactory although some countries reported a certain amount of rain damage at drying time.

The carry-over from the 1946 foreign pack when new-crop raisins arrived on the market in Northern Hemisphere countries was estimated at 4,000 tons, all of which was in Iran. The grade and quality was such as to make it unlikely that these raisins will be exported. In other countries the only remaining stocks were in retailers' hands.

The 1946-47 export and domestic marketing season was in general satisfactory for most of the countries. Export statistics are not available for these countries but the United Kingdom was the principal buyer for Australian, Turkish, Union of South Africa and Greek raisins. Domestic demand was strong in all producing countries. United States exports of raisins was the smallest in many years, totalling only 36,668 tons.

The outlook for the 1947-48 export season, which appeared fairly bright to most foreign producing countries in the Northern Hemisphere earlier this season, has so far been a disappointment. The Southern Hemisphere countries have experienced no difficulty in disposing of their packs. Reports from all Mediterranean Basin countries on sales thus far this season reveal very little export business. Normally at this stage of the marketing year a substantial volume has been moved. The principal lack of activity seems to be caused by the prices of foreign raisins. Foreign prices are all higher than those in the United States and consequently many countries normally purchasing raisins in the Mediterranean Basin are holding back in hopes of lower prices. Exporters in the Mediterranean Basin are all concerned about the lower United States prices and the large volume of this year's pack.

1/ A more extensive statement on this subject may be obtained from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

RAISINS: Estimated world commercial production, 1947 with comparisons
(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Argentina	Australia		Chile	Greece	Iran
		Lexias	Sultanas			
		Short tons	Short tons			
Average						
1941-45	5,900	11,100	63,600	1,700	17,200	33,000
1936-45	5,200	9,800	60,400	1,800	24,500	34,900
Annual						
1941	a/ 6,300	12,100	58,300	2,200	21,500	33,000
1942	a/ 4,000	10,000	69,900	2,200	19,800	27,500
1943	a/ 8,300	11,400	66,600	2,200	17,600	38,500
1944	7,100	a/ 12,000	a/ 76,400	900	17,600	33,000
1945	3,600	9,800	46,700	900	9,400	33,000
1946 b/	4,100	a/ 7,900	a/ 57,500	a/ 1,300	a/ 20,900	a/ 35,800
1947 b/	a/ 5,500	a/ 6,400	a/ 46,100	a/ 1,000	a/ 28,800	22,000

Year	Spain	Turkey (Smyrna)	South Africa	Union of Foreign total	United States	Total all
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average						
1941-45	8,800	58,700	11,700	211,700	282,900	494,600
1936-45	10,500	60,900	11,100	219,100	255,000	474,100
Annual						
1941	6,600	40,700	10,000	a/ 190,700	209,000	a/ 399,700
1942	8,200	55,000	12,500	a/ 209,100	254,000	a/ 463,100
1943	10,400	77,000	12,500	a/ 244,500	401,000	a/ 645,500
1944	10,400	49,500	12,200	a/ 219,100	309,500	a/ 523,600
1945	8,600	71,500	11,500	195,000	241,000	436,000
1946 b/	a/ 6,100	a/ 60,500	a/ 10,100	a/ 204,200	183,000	a/ 387,200
1947 b/	a/ 13,200	a/ 33,000	a/ 9,100	a/ 165,100	c/ (325,000)	490,100

CURRENTS: Estimated world commercial production, 1947 with comparisons
(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Australia	Greece	South Africa	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average				
1941-45	22,900	59,700	a/ 1,000	a/ 83,600
1936-45	22,700	94,300	900	117,900
Annual				
1941	19,000	102,300	700	122,000
1942	23,700	54,300	1,200	79,200
1943	23,800	44,900	900	69,600
1944	a/ 28,400	55,000	1,100	a/ 84,500
1945	19,700	41,800	1,100	62,600
1946 b/	a/ 15,700	62,200	1,200	a/ 79,100
1947 b/	a/ 12,900	a/ 91,300	1,000	a/ 105,200

Compiled from trade and official sources.

a/ Revised b/ Preliminary c/ Trade estimate - not official.

UNITED STATES: Exports of raisins to specified countries,
1946-47 with comparisons a/

Country of destination	Average :1941/42- :1945/46	:1942-43	:1943-44	:1944-45	:1945-46	:1946-47	:1947-48 <u>b/</u>
	Short : tons	Short : tons	Short : tons	Short : tons	Short : tons	Short : tons	Short : tons
United Kingdom.....	58,983	65,727	100,086	68,534	25,484	22,432	3,309
Netherlands.....	779	-	-	2,422	1,471	257	-
Norway.....	265	-	-	-	1,326	c/	-
Belgium.....	599	-	-	1,726	1,267	656	1
Ireland.....	617	-	-	-	2,211	2,673	-
Sweden.....	196	c/	c/	c/	525	2,346	45
Other Europe.....	880	170	634	1,310	791	583	-
Total Europe.....	62,319	65,879	100,720	73,992	33,075	28,947	3,355
Canada.....	10,530	8,176	11,713	16,728	12,812	473	-
All other countries	5,448	2,800	4,290	5,767	7,152	7,248	1,086
Total.....	78,297	76,873	116,723	96,487	53,039	36,663	4,441

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Census.

a/ Crop year basis, August-July. b/ 1 month only, August. c/ Less than one-half short ton.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural prospects approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, C. M. Purves, and Walter R. Schreiber.

WORLD 1947 DRIED APPLE PRODUCTION DOWN

The 1947 preliminary estimate of dried-apple production in the five leading commercial producing countries is 11,400 short tons, compared with 18,900 tons in 1946 (revised) and 17,600 tons in 1945 (revised).

The estimate is the smallest in more than a quarter of a century and slightly less than a third of the all-time high of 36,300 tons in 1928, and is only about 53 percent of the 5-year (1941-45) and the 10-year (1936-45) averages. Sharp reductions in production from wartime highs are reported in the United States, Australia, and Canada. There has been no material change in the Union of South Africa and only a small increase in New Zealand, minor producers.

APPLES DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, averages 1936-45 and 1941-45, annual 1943-47
(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	Union of South Africa	Foreign total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average							
1936-45	1,200	3,900	a/	200	b/ 5,300	19,100	b/24,400
1941-45	1,800	5,100	a/	200	b/ 7,100	17,400	b/24,500
Annual							
1943	1,900	c/6,500	a/	200	c/ 8,600	17,500	b/c/26,100
1944	2,700	c/6,700	200	200	c/ 9,800	17,000	c/26,800
1945	2,000	c/ 800	200	100	c/ 3,100	14,500	c/17,600
1946 d/	c/ 1,900	c/2,200	200	100	c/ 4,400	14,500	c/18,900
1947 d/	1,000	1,200	300	100	2,600	e/(8,800)	11,400

Compiled from trade and official sources.

a/ Nonproducing prior to 1944. b/ Excluding New Zealand. c/ Revised.
d/ Preliminary. e/ Trade estimate - not official.

The international trade in this commodity during the 1947-48 marketing season is expected to be very small. The minor producing countries will have practically no dried apples for export. Canada and the United States will probably experience difficulty due to the shortage of exchange in the more important European markets. It seems likely now that the tonnage moved into export channels will be near the smallest in the past 25 years.

The dried apple output in Canada, this season, is somewhat uncertain. Processors are planning on supplying the domestic trade only, but if orders are received from the United Kingdom or elsewhere additional quantities will be dried. The Dominion price support on Nova Scotia apples would make fruit available to driers at \$2.25 per barrel. The present price of dried apples is around 17 cents per pound. Last season 601 tons were exported of which 397 tons went to the United Kingdom and 69 tons to the United States. Canada also imported dried apples from the United States in about the same volume as was exported. There was no carry-over of the 1946 pack. It is reported the United Kingdom would like to purchase dried apples, but lacks the exchange, and as a result little export trade is anticipated.

Australia exported 469 tons of the 1946 pack to Asiatic and Near East countries. This season's small output is expected to be almost entirely sold in the domestic market. Argentina this season has dropped its production back to 44 tons, a level which is barely sufficient for domestic needs. This country exported 64 tons from its 1946 pack of 200 tons. In the Union of South Africa the 1947 pack was barely 100 tons all of which was used within the country.

New Zealand which started apple drying as a wartime measure in 1944 with two plants and an initial output of 200 tons has slightly increased its pack. Reports from that country indicate a steadily increasing demand for this commodity in the domestic market. The entire 1947 pack has been sold though not entirely delivered by September. It is believed that the industry will continue for some years to be primarily interested in the domestic market and will not attempt to enter the export field.

UNITED STATES: Exports of dried apples

Year a/	:United : :Kingdom:	:Nether-: :France:	: lands : :Sweden:	: : :Denmark:	: : :Norway:	: : :Canada:	: Other : :countries:	: Total
	: Short : : tons	: Short : : tons	: Short : : tons	: Short : : tons	: Short : : tons	: Short : : tons	: Short : : tons	: Short : : tons
Average	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1935-39	: 1,116 :	: 2,370 :	: 4,247 :	: 1,588 :	: 232 :	: 318 :	: 83 :	: 2,673 : 12,627
1941-45	: 4,188 :	: 24 :	: 5 :	: 51 :	: 0 :	: 56 :	: 21 :	: 1,161 : 5,506
Annual	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1943-44	: 5,378 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 6 :	: 2,035 : 7,419
1944-45	: 4,246 :	: 122 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: b/ :	: 868 : 5,236
1945-46	: 65 :	: b/ :	: 23 :	: b/ :	: 0 :	: 279 :	: 65 :	: 1,014 : 1,446
1946-47	: 2,545 :	: 1 :	: 53 :	: 1,421 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 277 :	: 695 : 4,992
1947-48c/	: 88 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 0 :	: 95 :	: 6 : 189

Compiled from official sources of the Bureau of Census.

a/ Crop year, August-July. b/ Less than one half ton. c/ 1 month only, August 1947.

WORLD COTTON STOCKS BELOW PREWAR LEVEL

World cotton stocks on hand July 31, 1947 are estimated at 17.9 million bales, representing a 28 percent reduction from the revised estimate of 24.76 million bales for July 31, 1946, and a 37 percent decline from the peak of 28.5 million in 1945. The sharp reduction in cotton stocks since the end of World War II is attributed to two successive years of low production, while world mill consumption recovered to a level 5 to 6 million bales above production in those years. A further reduction of 1 to 2 million bales may be expected this year as world production (1947-48) recently estimated at about 26 million bales is still slightly below the current level of world consumption.

The rebuilding of depleted stocks in deficit countries was continued in 1946-47, but on a much smaller scale than in the previous year as evidenced by the over-all increase of only about 300,000 bales compared with a rise of nearly 2.6 million during the previous first postwar year. Stocks in Italy were increased by 72 percent last year while those in France were reduced by 26 percent, and in Belgium by 24 percent. Most of the other importing countries reported a small increase in stocks during 1946-47.

In surplus-producing countries, stocks were reduced by about 7 million bales in 1946-47, or slightly more than the 6.5 million-bale reduction in the previous year. In the United States, where a decrease of 4,805,000 bales in stocks was reported, the remaining stocks (or carry-over) of 2,521,000 bales.

(Continued on page 317; table follows)

Cotton: Estimated world stocks by principal countries,
July 31, 1947 with comparisons
(In bales of 500 pounds gross)

C o u n t r y	Stocks on hand July 31					
	1939	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>
Surplus countries:						
Mexico	150	246	404	418	253	212
United States <u>a/</u>	13,033	10,657	10,744	11,164	7,326	2,521
Haiti	5	14	9	13	2	8
Iran	15	46	38	67	60	24
India	2,000	4,300	4,800	4,500	3,620	3,175
Argentina <u>b/</u>	243	542	721	650	486	405
Brazil	661	2,600	3,850	4,100	3,200	2,137
Paraguay	15	20	51	20	7	10
Peru	200	236	305	410	227	134
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	107	225	187	134	79	105
Belgian Congo	150	185	192	200	195	165
British East Africa	75	150	38	113	149	144
Egypt	325	2,114	1,882	1,827	1,785	1,354
French Equatorial Africa ...	25	110	122	132	75	75
French West Africa	10	37	35	10	10	10
Others <u>c/</u>	616	573	672	982	731	676
Total surplus countries ..	<u>17,630</u>	<u>22,055</u>	<u>24,050</u>	<u>24,740</u>	<u>18,205</u>	<u>11,155</u>
Deficit countries:						
Canada	56	121	133	70	108	163
Cuba	10	14	13	21	11	21
Belgium	200	0	0	125	200	151
France	900	25	7	395	883	653
Italy	350	5	7	113	401	688
Netherlands	80	0	0	15	90	117
Spain	25	66	38	75	68	86
Switzerland	100	5	2	16	54	83
United Kingdom	1,045	1,223	1,553	1,755	1,939	1,972
China <u>d/</u>	1,100	250	250	300	1,450	1,500
Japan	556	350	300	150	180	165
Colombia	5	80	75	75	41	60
Australia	20	35	25	59	59	72
Others <u>e/</u>	1,123	271	227	311	571	614
Total deficit countries ..	<u>5,570</u>	<u>2,445</u>	<u>2,630</u>	<u>3,480</u>	<u>6,055</u>	<u>6,345</u>
Afloat <u>f/</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>400</u>
World total	<u>23,750</u>	<u>24,700</u>	<u>26,840</u>	<u>28,520</u>	<u>24,760</u>	<u>17,900</u>

Compiled from official sources and foreign service reports or estimated on the basis of other available data.

a/ Running bales. b/ Includes unginned cotton on hand at the end of July. c/ Mostly Soviet Union, Turkey and Mozambique. d/ Includes estimates for non-commercial stocks. e/ European countries not listed above, Chile, Korea and Manchuria. f/ Approximately half of world exports in July.

WORLD COTTON STOCKS (Continued from Page 315)

was only about equal to working stock requirements of the domestic industry. Stocks in Brazil, Egypt and India, were reduced by about 1,050,000 bales, 430,000 bales and 445,000 bales, respectively, in 1946-47, but are still well above the working requirements of the local industries. All other producing countries had disposed of most of their accumulated surpluses when the 1946-47 season began and now have only new-crop surplus available for export.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural prospects approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, C.M. Purves, A.W. Palmer, P.K. Norris and C.H. Barber.

WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION (Continued from Page 308)

forecast is based on the assumption that acreage in South Brazil, the most important cotton producing area, (planting is now in progress) will be only slightly larger but that yield will be higher than the low yield of 1946.

A 50 percent increase in cottonseed production may enable Brazil to resume exports of cottonseed and/or cottonseed oil. Shipments have been restricted to some extent, during the past two years. The 6,000 tons of oil exported in 1946 and the 400 early this year were permitted in order to meet certain prior commitments.

Peru, normally second in South American cottonseed production, has harvested reduced crops in recent years, primarily because the Government has restricted cotton acreage in favor of food crops. The current shortage of edible fats and oils, however, and Peru's dependency upon cottonseed as a source of edible oil has tended to relax official regulations regarding cotton acreage. A small increase is expected and a preliminary forecast places cottonseed production at 187,000 tons.

Egyptian cottonseed outturn for 1947 is 674,000 tons, an insignificant increase over last year but the largest yield since 1941. Wartime restrictions on cotton acreage have been gradually abated; however, 1947 plantings were still approximately one-third less than the 1935-39 average.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural prospects approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of C.M. Purves, Acting Chairman, Regina H. Boyle, Charles H. Barber, and Helen Francis.

C O M M O D I T Y D E V E L O P M E N T S

TROPICAL PRODUCTSCHINA PLANS INCREASED
TEA PRODUCTION

China's Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is formulating a 10-year program of increasing tea production at an estimated cost of about \$6,000,000. Administration of the project is expected to be carried out by the National Agricultural Extension Commission on the basis of suggestions made by the China-U.S. Agricultural Collaboration Commission of 1946.

A general outline of the plan by which the Chinese Agricultural officials hope to accomplish their objectives follows:

1. Experimentation with tea growing on the Chinese mainland by transplanting bushes from Taiwan.
2. Establishment of tea nurseries, new tea gardens, and the introduction of the latest types of processing machinery in Chekiang, Anhwei and Fukien, not only as a method of increasing production but also as a means of improving the quality of the tea leaves.
3. Establishment of pilot stations in Anhwei and Chekiang to improve the technique of tea processing, lower the cost of production, and create centers for cooperative marketing of the product.

Wartime tea production in China dropped to about 25 percent of peacetime years, due mainly to lack of fertilizers, the Government's emphasis on the development of food crops, and abandonment of farms by the Chinese prior to the Japanese invasion.

(Continued on Page 320)

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDSBURMA'S RICE
AREA LARGER

In Burma the acreage planted to rice in 1947-48 is about 200,000 acres larger than in the preceding year. The official forecast of acreage likely to mature is 8,694,700 acres, compared with the final estimate of 7,793,642 acres in 1946-47.

The crop harvested principally in December may equal 240 million bushels, if average yields per acre are realized. Pre-war production in Burma, the world's chief exporter of rice, amounted to 350 million bushels, but in 1945-46, output had dropped to 38 percent of the former level.

BURMA: Rice production and utilization, average 1935-36/39-40,
annual 1945-46 to 1947-48

Year	:Acreage:	:Yield:	:Production:		:Apparent	
	:per	:Rough	:Milled:	:Exports	:domestic	
	:acre	:	:	:a/	:utilization	a/
	: 1,000	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	
	: acres	:Bushels	:bushels:	:pounds:	:pounds	: pounds
Average:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1935-36/39-40	: 12,671:	27.5:	349:	10,994:	6,504:	4,490
1945-46	: 6,983:	19.2:	134:	4,221:	937:b/	3,234
1946-47	: 7,734:	25.0:	193:	6,030:c/	1,907:b/	4,173
1947-48 a/	: 8,695:	27.6:	240:	7,560:e/	2,660:	4,900

Compiled from official sources.

a/ During calendar year following December harvest. b/ Does not include sizable stocks carried over from the war period. c/ Allocations. d/ Preliminary. e/ Estimated surplus from 1947-48 crop. Does not include possible exports from carry-over.

UNITED STATES RICE
EXPORTS ABOVE AVERAGE

September exports of United States rice were above average for early season deliveries. Exports of 53 million pounds compared with 14 million in September a year earlier and with an average of 27 million in that month during the five years ended 1945. Of 75 million pounds exported during the first two months of the current August-July marketing year, 92 percent went to Cuba and 7 percent to Canada. From October 3 to 31, receipts of United States rice in Cuba equalled 89 million pounds, according to Cuban ships' manifests.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries,
September 1947, with comparisons a/

Continent or country	August-July		August-September:		September	
	:1937-38:	b/:	:	:	:	:
	: to	:1946-47	1946	: 1947 b/	: 1946	: 1947 b/
	:1941-42:	:	:	:	:	:
	:Million:	Million	Million:	Million	:Million	Million
	:pounds	:pounds	pounds:	pounds	:pounds	pounds
Europe.....	43:	c/:	c/:	c/:	c/:	c/
Cuba.....	275:	465:	16:	69:	14:	51
Canada.....	19:	24:	c/:	5:	c/:	1
Philippine Islands:	c/:	254:	4:	c/:	c/:	c/
China.....	d/:	67:	c/:	0:	c/:	0
Other countries....	21:	18:	1:	1:	c/:	1
Total.....	358:	828:	21:	75:	14:	53

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

a/ Including milled rice, brown, broken, screenings and rough rice converted to milled at 65 percent.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

d/ If any, included in other countries.

(Continued on page 326)

TROPICAL PRODUCTS
(Continued from Page 318)

**BRAZIL'S COFFEE
EXPORTS LOWER**

Coffee exports from Brazil during the first nine months of 1947 totaled 10.2 million bags, compared with 11.5 million for the corresponding period in 1946, and 10.6 million in 1945. Coffee exports during September amounted to 1.5 million bags, the largest for any month so far this year. If exports continue at the September rate, the total for 1947 will compare favorably with that of 1946 when 15.6 million bags of coffee were exported from Brazil.

Exports of coffee from Brazil to the United States during January-September 1947 totaled 6.6 million bags, or 1.8 million bags less than for the corresponding period last year. Shipments to Europe of 2.7 million bags are about 700,000 bags more than January-September 1946. Exports to other Western Hemisphere countries dropped from 852,000 bags in the first nine months of 1946 to 696,000 bags in 1947. Shipments to Africa are smaller than in 1946, but those to Asia are larger.

BRAZIL: Exports of coffee, January-September 1947
with comparisons

Destination	January-September		
	1945	1946	1947 ^{a/}
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
United States.....	9,189	8,406	6,573
Other Western Hemisphere.....	562	852	696
Europe.....	812	2,022	2,668
Africa.....	4	228	194
Asia.....	-	51	122
TOTAL.....	10,567	11,559	10,253

^{a/} Preliminary.

**NICARAGUA'S COFFEE
CROP LARGER**

The largest coffee harvest in Nicaragua since 1940, providing 230,000 bags for export, is expected this season. The forecast is based primarily on the fact that weather conditions have been favorable throughout Nicaragua's coffee-producing areas. Exportable production for 1946-47 was placed at 180,000 bags.

Harvesting began in October in the southern Departments of Managua and Carazo and probably will be completed in December. These Departments produce about 70 percent of the crop. In the northern Departments of Matagalpa, Jinotega and Nueva Segovia the coffee matures later. Most of it will be picked in December and January.

COTTONCOTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON FOREIGN MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets, converted at current rates of exchange:

COTTON: Spot prices of certain foreign growths
and qualities in specific markets

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1947	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U. S. cents per pound
Alexandria		:Kantar			
Ashmouni, Good	10-30	99.05 lbs.	: Tallari	41.00:	34.19
Ashmouni, F.G.F.	"	"	"	38.50:	32.11
Giza 7, Good	"	"	"	45.00:	37.53
Giza 7, F.G.F.	"	"	"	(not quoted)	
Karnak, Good	"	"	"	48.00:	40.03
Karnak, F.G.F.	"	"	"	44.50:	37.11
Bombay		:Candy			
Jarila, Fine	"	784 lbs.	: Rupee	440.00:	16.94
Broach, Fine	"	"	"	550.00:	21.17
Sind American, Fine	"	"	"	562.00:	21.63
Punjab " 289-F, Fine	"	"	"	672.00:	25.86
Kampala, East African ...	"	"	"	920.00:	35.41
Buenos Aires		:Metric ton			
Type B	10-31	2204.6 lbs.	: Peso	2,590.00:	34.98
Lima		:Sp. quintal			
Tanguis, Type 5	10-30	101.4 lbs.	: Sol	160.00:	24.27
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	196.00:	29.73
Recife		:Arroba			
Mata, Type 5	10-31	33.07 lbs.	: Cruzeiro	110.00:	18.10
Sertao, Type 5	"	"	"	120.00:	19.74
Sao Paulo					
Sao Paulo, Type 5	"	"	"	158.50:	26.08
Torreon		:Sp. quintal			
Middling, 15/16"	"	101.4 lbs.	: Peso	127.00:	25.77

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTSBRITISH COLUMBIA SHIPS 985
CARS OF APPLES TO UNITED STATES

Shipments of British Columbia apples destined for United States markets totalled 985 cars (788,000 boxes) for the season through October 31. By varieties, the shipments were divided approximately as follows: McIntosh 336, Delicious 332, Jonathan 271, Wealthy 21, Rome 5 and other, including some mixed, 20 cars.

The 985 cars were shipped to 34 States. The States which were the destination of 10 or more cars were as follows: Illinois 253, Wisconsin 127, Minnesota 74, Michigan 68, Texas 65, Missouri 45, Iowa 41, New York 34, Massachusetts 31, Florida 22, Pennsylvania 20, Alabama and Tennessee 19 each, Indiana 18, Kansas 15, Ohio and Oklahoma 14 each, Nebraska and South Carolina 13 each, Kentucky 12, North Dakota 11, and Mississippi 10 cars.

For the period October 25-31, the shipments to the United States from British Columbia ports totalled 174 cars. By variety, these shipments were as follows: Delicious 84 cars, Jonathan 57, McIntosh 23, Rome 5 and other, 5 cars.

SPANISH BITTER ORANGE PRODUCTION ABOVE 1946

Spain's 1947 bitter orange crop is expected to total 250,000 to 300,000 boxes of 121 pounds as compared with the short crop of approximately 200,000 boxes produced in 1946.

The area planted to bitter oranges in Spain remains about the same from year to year. The 1946 crop was harvested from approximately 375,000 trees. In good crop years production has been from 350,000 to 375,000 boxes. Acreage totals about 4200 acres, 74 percent in the Province of Seville, 24 percent in the Province of Malaga and 2 percent in the Algeciras district of the Province of Cadiz.

Of the 200,000 boxes produced in 1946, approximately 35,000 boxes were lost as the result of freezing temperatures and an estimated 60,000 boxes were left unharvested because of a shortage of export boxes. Exports totalled 105,600 boxes.

The British Food Mission was the largest purchaser of the Spanish exports, taking 81,900 boxes. Of the remaining exports, 16,400 were to Eiro, 3,700 to the Netherlands, and 1,800 each to Sweden and Switzerland.

Domestic utilization in Spain totalled only about 1,000 boxes of bitter oranges from the 1946 crop. In previous years when adequate sugar was available, domestic utilization totalled 50,000 to 60,000 boxes. This fruit was utilized largely in the preparation of marmalade and citric acid for sale in Spain and in the Spanish possessions, particularly the Canary Islands and Spanish Morocco.

FATS AND OILS

CANADIAN OILSEED CROPS INCREASE SUBSTANTIALLY

Canadian oilseed crops for 1947, with the exception of soybeans, show definite increases over the 1946 harvests. The expansion was the result of larger acreages encouraged by price increases for the various vegetable oilseeds.

CANADA: Oilseed acreage and production, 1947 with comparisons.

Acreage						
	: Flaxseed	: Sunflower-	: Soybeans	: Rapeseed	: Mustard Seed	
	: seed	: seed				
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	
	: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres	
Average 1935-39	: 307	: a/	: a/	: a/	: a/	
1945	: 1,059	: 9	: 46	: 20	: 20	
1946	: 840	: 21	: 59	: 22	: 26	
1947	: 1,472	: 23	: 49	: 58	: -	
Production						
	: 1,000	: Short	: 1,000	: Short	: Short	
	: bushels	: tons	: bushels	: tons	: tons	
Average 1935-39	: 1,508	: a/	: a/	: a/	: a/	
1945	: 7,593	: 1,453	: 844	: 5,426	: 2,000	
1946	: 6,403	: 6,678	: 1,072	: 8,800	: 4,750	
1947	: 11,750	: 8,625	: 884	: 14,612	: 7,200	

Compiled from official sources. a/ If any, not available.

The most outstanding increase (84 percent) occurred in flaxseed, Canada's leading oil-bearing crop. An output of 11.8 million bushels was realized from 1.5 million acres compared with 6.4 million from 0.8 million acres in 1946. All flax-growing Provinces, namely the Prairie Provinces, Ontario, and British Columbia reported acreage and production increases. This year's production indicates that Canada will have a considerable surplus of flaxseed and linseed oil for export. The price of \$5.00 per bushel has been an important factor not only in the increased production but also in the quantities that are reaching the market. Exports of oil for January-June 1947 amounted to 4,800 short tons, 2,700 tons of which come to the United States. Only 2,000 bushels of seed were shipped in the same period.

This year's sunflower seed harvest of 8,600 tons from 23,000 acres represents almost a 30 percent increase over the 1946 output of 6,700 from 21,000 acres. Some authorities, who place the acreage at 36,000 acres, are of the opinion that the crop will reach 11,000 tons.

In addition to the commercial sunflower seed produced there is a considerable acreage of registered or certified seed which will be used for re-planting and for sale as seed. The development of sunflower seed in Canada is encouraged by the increased yield secured from certain of the new varieties and hybrids which have been selected. The price of Sunrise sunflower seed has been increased from 5 to 6 cents due to the high oil content of this particular variety. Seed deliveries reached the market as early as August 14 this year compared with November 14 a year ago. Most of the sunflower seed is produced in Manitoba.

Rapeseed production for 1947 is still questionable because of very unfavorable weather conditions. The latest estimate, however, places the crop at 14,600 tons from 58,000 acres, a 66 percent increase over the

3,800-ton output from 22,000 acres in 1946. Canadian rapeseed is sold almost exclusively in the United States and the price is 6 cents per pound for seed of standard oil percentage and low foreign material content.

Very little of the Canadian mustard seed recovered from the screenings of small grains and flaxseed is expected to be used in the production of oil. The anticipated yield, however, is 7,200 tons or 52 percent more than was produced in 1946. Though yellow mustard seed has a lower yield than brown, it is preferred to the latter, and the demand for this type is such in Eastern Canada and the United States that it brings 8 cents per pound while the brown or Oriental seed sells for only 6 cents. All of the commercial mustard seed is produced in Alberta.

Early soybean estimates indicated an acreage greater than in 1946. Unfavorable weather conditions, however, during the growing season and at harvest time reduced the estimate to 49,000 acres compared with 59,000 in 1946. The crop is expected to reach only 880,000 bushels, representing a drop of 18 percent from the previous harvest. Ontario is the only Province which produces soybeans on a commercial scale. Since Canada needs more than is normally produced, it is probable that imports from the United States will continue to increase. January-June imports totaled over 880,000 bushels compared with 1.1 million for the 12 months of 1946. The encouragement offered by the increase in price from \$2.15 to \$2.40 per bushel may account for the increased acreage actually planted (though not available for harvest). It is likely that the growing demand and the need for imports will tend to further encourage increased production in the future.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

CUBA'S LIVESTOCK NUMBERS INCREASE

The Cuban Ministry of Agriculture has issued preliminary statistics, giving the number of livestock enumerated in the National Census of Agriculture of July 1, 1946. Cattle, according to the census, showed an increase of about 3.5 percent over a year earlier, but numbers are still almost 18 percent below prewar. Hog numbers, during the same period, have doubled over the previous year and are now about 48 percent larger than prewar. The other types of livestock for 1946 have shown an increase in numbers over 1945, while goats are the only class that exceeds prewar numbers. The following table will show comparative data by classification:

CUBA: Number of livestock on July 1, 1946,
with comparisons

Classification	: Average : : 1936-40 :	1941 <u>a/</u>	: 1945 <u>b/</u> :	July 1, 1946 <u>c/</u>
	:Thousands:	Thousands	:Thousands	: Thousands
Cattle, total	: 5,024 :	5,335	<u>d/</u> 4,000	: 4,136
Cows	: <u>e/</u> :	1,636	: 1,265 :	1,335
Hogs	: 904 :	857	<u>f/</u> 669	: 1,333
Sheep	: <u>g/</u> 164 :	141	: 114 :	154
Goats	: <u>g/</u> 54 :	<u>e/</u> :	: 85 :	141
Horses	: 600 :	391	: 283 :	403
Mules and asses	: 86 :	38	: 28 :	37

Compiled from official sources. (Table continued on next page)

Table Continued --

a/ Census was started in latter part of 1940 and completed in early 1941.

b/ Census was taken in early part of year. c/ Preliminary census returns.

d/ Allowance has been made for underestimation, estimated at 3.6 percent of census enumeration of 3,385,000. e/ Not available. f/ Underestimation of hog numbers has been reported at 14.4 percent, which increase would bring the total enumeration to 765,000 head. g/ 1935.

BRED SOW NUMBERS IN
DENMARK CONTINUE DECLINE

The October 11th census indicates that numbers of bred and total sows continued downward and showed more than seasonal decline. Sows for slaughter in this period are 45 percent larger than a year ago. This decrease in breeding animals indicates the effect of the current critical feed situation on Denmark's hog industry. Such an indication will necessarily reduce the number of spring farrowings and the number of hogs marketed in 1948.

Other hog numbers showed an increase over a year earlier and reflected the increase in last spring's farrowings. The following tables will show a comparison of the last three censuses with those for similar periods a year earlier and the 1936-39 average number of hogs on farms by principal classes.

DENMARK: Hog numbers a/ (entire country including parishes and boroughs) October 11, 1947, with comparisons

Date	Sows		Pigs and		
	Suckling:		slaughter:		b/ Total
	Bred	Total	pigs	hogs	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	head	head	head	head	head
1946					
July 13	120	191	377	1,192	1,768
August 24	117	191	401	1,250	1,851
October 5	115	194	426	1,278	1,907
1947					
July 26	129	208	443	1,163	1,823
September 6	107	198	463	1,268	1,938
October 11	91	181	438	1,358	1,985

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Periodic Danish hog censuses beginning February 8, 1947, represent returns for the whole country. Data for the previous year are revised to also show total returns which include parishes and boroughs. b/ Inclusive of boars.

(Continued on next page)

DENMARK: Number of hogs on farms by six weeks censuses, by principal classes, 1936-39 average

Date of Census		Sows		Suckling	Pigs and	Total
Average	Range	Bred	Total	pigs	slaughter	including
:	:	:	:	:	hogs	boars
:	:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
:	:	head	head	head	head	head
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Jan. 1	:Dec. 28-Jan.3:	238	351	634	1,958	2,962
Feb. 11	:Feb. 8-13	248	362	652	1,861	2,894
Mar. 24	:Mar. 21-27	256	377	741	1,829	2,967
May 5	:May 2-8	259	379	725	1,824	2,947
June 17	:June 13-19	250	379	778	1,870	3,046
July 15	:July 13-18	243	376	794	1,946	3,134
Aug. 26	:Aug. 24-29	227	366	768	2,082	3,235
Oct. 7	:Oct. 5-10	219	355	741	2,084	3,199
Nov. 18	:Nov. 16-21	220	343	649	2,112	3,122

Compiled from official sources.

GRAINS, GRAINS PRODUCTS AND FEEDS (Continued from Page 319)

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

Present prospects are for an Australian wheat crop of at least 220 million bushels, in contrast with the small 1946 outturn of 118 million bushels, according to recent reports. A 10 percent increase over last year's acreage, together with favorable conditions in all areas except Western Australia, account for the promising outlook.

Steady soaking rains over most of the wheat belt of the eastern States and South Australia during August, followed by good rains in September, provided excellent growing conditions for the current season's wheat crop. Best conditions are reported for New South Wales and Queensland, where the severe drought last year caused a virtual crop failure, and in South Australia. Yield prospects are also a little above average in Victoria, but slightly below average in Western Australia.

The relatively less favorable prospects for Western Australia were caused by extremely dry weather and frosts in August. The first half of September was also dry but rains were received over a large part of the area in mid-September. Damage during the dry period, especially in the eastern part of the State, was reported to be considerable, and much of the wheat acreage there is not expected to be harvested. On the basis of conditions in late September, the total outturn may be less than the 30 million bushels expected earlier.

With the good crop in prospect for the country, shortages of machinery and horses present some difficulties. Transportation of the large harvest is, however, considered the main problem.

About 20 million bushels of the crop would account for seed and for feeding on farms where grown. The remainder of the crop will be delivered to the Wheat Board. Australia's requirements from the deliveries are placed at 60 million bushels and the remainder would be available for export or carry-over. Of the exportable surplus, the United Kingdom is expected to get a minimum of 50 million bushels.

Under present plans the Commonwealth Government will continue to market the country's wheat through the current season. In line with the upward movement in world wheat prices, the Wheat Board on September 12 increased the export price of wheat to 16 s. 11 1/4 d. (\$2.72) per bushel, bulk, f.o.b. main ports. The price applies to wheat sold for export as grain, flour, or other product.

AUSTRALIA: Wheat acreage and production by States, 1947
with comparisons

State	Average	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48 a/
	1935-36			
	to			
	1944-45			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres
<u>Acreage</u>				
New South Wales.....	3,832:	3,774:	4,475:	5,000
Victoria.....	2,449:	3,251:	3,501:	3,400
Queensland.....	326:	392:	248:	500
South Australia.....	2,508:	2,165:	2,519:	2,570
Western Australia.....	2,464:	1,836:	2,400:	3,000
Tasmania.....	10:	5:	7:	b/
Australian Capital.....	2:	2:	2:	b/
Total.....	11,591:	11,425:	13,152:	14,470
	1,000:	1,000:	1,000:	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
<u>Production</u>				
New South Wales.....	48,480:	62,520:	15,700:	80,000
Victoria.....	31,724:	29,634:	48,971:	50,000
Queensland.....	4,967:	8,188:	705:	9,000
South Australia.....	29,133:	21,034:	27,906:	40,000
Western Australia.....	27,043:	20,929:	24,200:	30,000
Tasmania.....	217:	67:	139:	b/
Australian Capital.....	34:	38:	40:	b/
Total.....	141,598:	142,410:	117,661:	210,000

From official and unofficial sources.

a/ Preliminary forecast. Continued favorable conditions have increased prospects, which are now indicated to be for a crop of at least 220 million bushels. b/ Not available.

COTTON

(Continued from Page 321)

COTTON ACREAGE IN BRAZIL
REDUCED THIS YEAR

Recent advices indicate that the acreage now being planted to cotton in south Brazil for the 1947-48 crop may be 25 to 35 percent less than a year ago as farmers are now said to be shifting to peanuts and other food crops for which prices are more favorable.

Discouragement because of unfavorable weather and poor cotton yields during the last three years was also mentioned as a factor influencing the shift to other crops. Low yields were attributed in part to soil depletion and erosion, shortage of labor and fertilizers and to deterioration of varieties.

Weather conditions thus far this year have been favorable for cotton planting and may result in some improvement in yield per acre to partly offset the reduction in acreage. The latest official estimate placed the 1946-47 Sao Paulo crop at 816,000 bales, compared with 796,000 in 1945-46.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN SHOW
HELD IN COLOMBIA

The 1947 Third Annual Colombian Holstein-Friesian Show, held at Bogota was judged by Mr. Glen Householder of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, who went to Bogota especially for the occasion. Thirty-five Colombian breeders participated in the show, which included 253 entries, of which 182 were purebreds.

The Grand Champion Bull was Dunloggin Fon Romeo, owned by the Echeverri Cortes Brothers. The Grand Champion Cow was Alice Calamity Bonheur, belonging to the herd of the Herrera Carrizosa Brothers.

At the auction at the close of the exposition, 31 purebreds and nine grade animals were sold. Top price for the sale was 2,900 pesos paid for Tejana Chief Var Pathfinder Mariana, a pedigreed heifer of 13 months. Ravenglen Senator Homestead, imported about two years ago from the United States, brought the top price of 2,200 pesos for a purebred bull.

